

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Moderate trades and fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.656.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## SENATOR BURTON TURNED DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT

### Kansas Politician Tricks Him Into Endorsing Stock He Knew Nothing About.

### Missed Another Trick With a Top--Roosevelt's Displeasure Causes the Trafficking Sena- tor To Be Marooned With the Democrats.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—William Allen White says in his newspaper, the Gazette, of Emporia, Kan., today that Senator Burton has aroused President Roosevelt's anger by using a personal letter to advertise a St. Louis private exhibition scheme. The Gazette says:

"A few weeks ago D. W. Mulvane went to Washington to press claims of Charles Bloodsmith as a candidate to succeed Judge Hook. He told the President that as Senator Long and Mr. Leland and Gov. Bailey had been recognized in the appointment of Judge Hook to the circuit judgeship, it was only fair that Senator Burton and Mulvane and that wing of the party should be recognized in the appointment of Hook's successor.

"Otherwise Mulvane represented, it would be apparent to the people of Kansas that the President favored the Leland faction as against the Burton faction. Mulvane did not get on well in his interview with the President. He got little encouragement and wired Burton, who sent him back.

This spring Burton called at the White House and told the President that he (Burton) was interested in a high class Christian exhibit at St. Louis to be an exact reproduction of the city of Jerusalem. He represented to the President that the scheme would enable many religious people to see Jerusalem who could not afford the trip and that it would give thousands a stimulus to Bible study who might otherwise not have it.

The President was enthusiastic about the matter and gave Burton a letter to some friends, speaking highly of the idea as a moral agent. Thereon Burton took the letter, which was a personal and private one, put it in the center of a big advertisement of the stock of the Jerusalem scheme and sent it to a magazine, making the President, by the selling of the advertisement, advise him to buy stock in Burton's scheme. The magazine to which it was sent is a thoroughly reputable one, and seeing an alleged letter from the President endorsing a stock scheme, before printing the advertisement wrote to the President to learn if it was genuine. He got that letter the day Mulvane was to call the second time to urge the Smith appointment as the Burton candidate.

Roosevelt was in a full-blooded rage. His language was cracking the paint in the White House and the cool young Mulvane ran into something that seemed like a cross between a cyclone and a volcano. He was told for the last time the President was done with Burton; that Burton had betrayed his confidence and had attempted to make the President boom stock which he knew nothing about. More than that, he demanded the letter which Burton obtained and Mulvane did not get to the Smith matter at all.

"Mulvane wired the facts to Burton, and the letter back and the President summoned Senator Long to a conference. It comes to the Gazette from the highest possible authority outside the White House that the President told his friends that from now on Burton would be considered politically Democratic Senator, so far as patronage is concerned, and that the President requested Mr. Long to get as many of the Kansas Congressmen as possible united on a candidate to succeed Hook and the appointment made. Today the Kansas session met at Topeka to caucus on

the matter of Hook's successor.

"W. P. Hackney, who has been playing pretty close to Burton, said that Burton had said if this thing kept getting worse he (Burton) would get pull enough with the Administration to beat any man Long might possibly endorse. Burton had just heard from Mulvane about the letter and the dumping of Smith."

BURTON HAD A TOP.

SHARON SPRINGS, Kas., July 12.—It was noticed when President Roosevelt and Senator Burton were here together, Burton tried hard to get the President interested in a patent top which he had in a plush case. He spun it several times under the President's eye but could not get a flattering opinion from him. Burton told the President to keep the top and the latter said he would give it to his children.

"It would be very interesting," said Senator Burton, "to know what such an interesting family as yours thinks of this top."

The President was sure they would like it. This general answer did not seem to satisfy the Senator. After a while he remarked again:

"I hope you will let us know how the children like that top."

But the President apparently didn't hear him at all. The publication by Mr. White of the story about the use which Senator Burton is said to have tried to make of the President's letter about the St. Louis Jerusalem show, shed a great light on the top incident, in the opinion of the local politicians. They are wondering if Senator Long still believes that he is the individual most interested in presenting the President with that top. But no one among those who discussed the matter on the railroad station platform today could recall having seen any testimonial for the top purporting to come from the Roosevelt household. It cannot be learned that any was ever sent.

"There's other folks," says Sharon Springs, "in the world just as slick as Burton is."

It is violating no confidence to say that among Senator Burton's friends there exists no greater affection for Mr. Roosevelt than, according to Mr. White, exists in Mr. Roosevelt's bosom for Mr. Burton and Mr. Mulvane. Senator Burton and Mr. Mulvane have openly advanced the now somewhat antiquated and discounted opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is a person easily fooled. Mulvane—"Dave," as we of Kansas call him affectionately—well deserves the appellation applied to him by Mr. White, "the cool Mulvane." He is a graduate of Yale, he is quiet of manners, refined in speech, and has apparently a smooth and even temper in the face of all adversity. He is not subject to vain enthusiasms. He knows what he wants; he knows why he wants it; his history before and after he came to be Republican National Committee-man for this State shows that he has almost invariably attained his objects.

Between the cool Mulvane and the enthusiastic Roosevelt there has ever been a subtle atmosphere of antagonism. It began way back in 1900 when Mulvane managed Mr. Roosevelt's campaign trip through Kansas as candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Roosevelt had planned to work as hard as he thought he ought to work in Kansas. Mr. Mulvane had planned about twice as much work as had Mr. Roosevelt. When Mr. Roosevelt passed out of Kansas he looked over the programme of the last three days and discovered that he had

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## CURTIS IAUKEA DOESN'T EXPLAIN THOSE STAINS

### But He Leaves Republican Party and Joins Issues With Home Rulers--Republicanism In Territory May Now Go To Smash.

Editor Advertiser:—In a newspaper controversy, you have me at your mercy. You can turn and distort language until a person looks ridiculous in the eyes of your readers. There may be occasions when we can meet on a more equal footing; on the political stump for instance, at the coming county election.

As you seem to be so anxious to peer into a man's innermost conscience, I will satisfy your curiosity, by relating the following which might serve as the confessions of a contrite heart. A lesson also may be deduced that party leaders would do well to ponder.

Once on a time, when the monarchy was tottering to its fall, and the friends of liberal and progressive ideas needed all the friends it could muster to lend a semblance of Hawaiian support to the movement, I happened to be one of the few (so few indeed that you could almost count them on the fingers of one hand) who came to the assistance of the annexationists. A conspicuous figure in court circles and official life I naturally drew upon my head the deep hatred and prejudices of my own race.

Unmindful of the enmity of an outraged people I stood steadfast to the cause of annexation believing that with it would come the reward commensurate with the loss of a declining monarchy. Together with the party of American ideas I made choice of one of the great political parties as a factor through whose influence the best interests of the country would be best conserved.

But alas! It was not to be; for the very people who preached the doctrines of democracy proved traitors to the cause of annexation. It was not the free and liberal institutions of Americanism that they were seeking but the furtherance of their own selfish ends. The American people were deceived, and now the cry is "the Hawaiian is not fit for self government," whereas when seeking annexation the edict went forth that he was capable for the full exercise of American citizenship. Times have changed however, and with the new conditions men have also



AS A COLONEL.

changed. Men who opposed annexation, who helped to heap coals of fire on their fellowmen who did service under the Provisional Government, may now be seen in the councils of the Republican Party sharing their confidence to the fullest extent, whilst I, the d— Kanaka, is kindly given the hint to get out.

Mr. Editor and so-called dyed-in-the-wool Republicans, you are welcome to your close corporation, and so far as I am personally concerned your wishes will be gratified. Never more will this "Kanaka" darken your doors. In saying farewell to your political organizations, let me remind you that there is a day coming when you will need the Kanaka vote and if I have any influence amongst my own race you needn't be looking in my direction for votes, for, you will never get them.

Now that my conscience seems lighter, you may now announce my withdrawal from Republican party allegiance and my intentions of joining issues with the Home Rulers. Now it will be in order for the Bosses to congratulate themselves on the fact of their being one "Kanaka" less in the Republican ranks.

Yours respectfully,

C. P. IAUKEA.

## TERRY ORDERED HERE AGAINST HIS WISHES

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary of the Navy Moody today disposed of two important matters of command, in assigning Rear Admiral Silas Terry to duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, and offering Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, who has not long to serve on the active list, the post of commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic naval force and station, to succeed Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, who has applied to be relieved. Admiral Terry was recently relieved from the command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Miller is the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.

It is customary for the Navy Department to consult flag officers as to their preference before assigning them to new duty, but Admiral Terry was told that he had been selected for the Honolulu naval station. He objected and asked to be appointed chairman of the Lighthouse Board in Washington upon the retirement from active service next month of Rear Admiral G. C. Remy, the present chairman.

Admiral Terry was then informed by Secretary Moody that he could not have the lighthouse chairmanship, because it had been promised to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the present commander-in-chief of the Asiatic naval station. As Admiral Evans will not return to this country until next year, Admiral Terry requested that he be permitted to serve as head of the Lighthouse Board until Admiral Evans came back.

Mr. Moody's response to this was that the Navy Department did not feel inclined to give Admiral Terry this desirable assignment, because he had been informed that the Admiral had shown up badly before a court of inquiry several years ago which investigated some shortcomings for which Admiral Terry was alleged to have been responsible. Admiral Terry thereupon produced the records of the court of inquiry, which showed that he had been completely exonerated. This caused Mr. Moody to withhold the orders for Admiral Terry to go to Honolulu, but to-day he decided that the orders should be issued.

Mr. Moody said this evening that he had not decided who would be chairman of the Lighthouse Board in the interval between Admiral Remy's retirement and Admiral Evans's return to the United States.

## RUSSIA STILL BUSY WITH HER WAR SCHEMES

### Asks Permission To Send Warships For the Orient Through the Dardanelles.

### House of Commons Passes At Second Reading the Sugar Convention Bill--Reformers Persecuted In China--Folsom Convicts May Be Located.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MOSCOW, July 31.—There is great military activity in the south of Russia. Large orders for ammunition are being filled at the arsenals here and elsewhere.

TIENTSIN, July 31.—It is reported here that Russia is enlisting Chinese in Manchuria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Russia has asked permission for warships of the Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles en-route to the Orient.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSED SUGAR CONVENTION BILL

LONDON, July 31.—The House of Commons passed the sugar convention bill to second reading. Joseph Chamberlain advocated the voluntary abandonment of bounties.

### THE CHICAGO COMING HERE.

LISBON, July 31.—The United States cruiser Chicago has been ordered back to a home port for repairs. She will later become the flagship of the Pacific Station.

## EMPRESS DOWAGER AGAIN THREATENS REFORMERS

PEKING, July 31.—There has been a renewal of repressive measures intended to terrify the party of progress. Forty liberal Chinese have been recommended for punishment by the Dowager Empress and native editors of Shanghai have been threatened with torture.

Volcano Marshall, editor of the Shanghai Times, is championing the cause of the Chinese editors who have been threatened with torture. Over a month ago the Chinese were arrested for libelling the Empress Dowager and convicted. Marshall had a two column story in his paper denouncing the judge and he followed it up on the second day with a second attack on the court that tried the Chinese. Those tried were three middle-aged Chinese newspapermen. A few days later Marshall had an editorial paragraph in his paper saying that editors were accustomed to go to jail whenever there was a good cause to fight for.

### LOCATING THE CONVICTS.

FOLSOM, July 31.—Sheriff Reese believes he has located the escaped convicts and a posse is trying to surround them.

## THE KING AND QUEEN MOTORING IN IRELAND

KILLARNEY, July 31.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra are motoring in the picturesque regions about the lake of Killarney. The peasantry are greeting them with enthusiasm.

### MEXICO'S CHINESE INVASION.

GUAYMAS, July 31.—Fourteen hundred Chinese arrived here on a tramp steamer to displace Mexican miners. Four thousand arrived recently.

### WOMEN ON A STRIKE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Two thousand women wrapper-makers have gone on a strike. The police were called out to repel riotous disturbances.

### RAILWAY DOCK BURNED.

LONDON, July 31.—The Great Central Railway dock has been burned with the loss of half a million dollars.